FIRST LOVE For The Tribune

BEAUTY, come and weep with me, Smiling in thy gentle woe. In thy tears that I may see Luring Hope's delusive bow. Mourn with me the tender years Sleeping pale in Mem'ry's breast — I can only tell in tears What has long my heart oppressed.

Beauty, by me take thy seat — Hear my poor heart plaint its dole: How a fairy music sweet Woke its murmurs in my soul; — Softly stealing o'er my frame,
With my pulses keeping time,
Like ambrosial dews it came,
Soothing with its liquid chime.

On the rapid moments flew,
Smiling each with laving art:
Soon I learned Love a beney-dew
Lay dissolving round my heart.
Psyche, with her downy wing,
Lightly fanned the rising flame,
Till my heart—more transling thing. Till my heart-poor trembling thing!-Felt that pleasure was a pain.

Fancy ran a golden river, Sparkling bright with diamonds rare, On whose molten surface quiver Rosy beams and plant ar; All my dreams were warm and pure As a stary summer night, When a few soft clouds obscure

Blushing Dian's dainty light. If my passion in her breast Found response, I never knew.
What her levely lips expressed,
Yet I ne'er can doubt was true;
But --b, what a blighting truth!
I was poor-need I say more?
Cold as death, to leving youth,
This my life hath wintered o'er.

Fancy now hath lost her spell; Fairy strains no longer thrill-Yet I hear their dying swell Echo in the distance still;— Now, in chill and dreary night,
Lone I wander—lone I dwel!—
And my heart, bereft of light, Only beats farewell-farewell!

Equitable Commerce ... No. III.

I am finally back at a proper point to begin the demonstration of what I regard as the basis prin ciple upon which all equity, all justice in the transactions of men with each other, all honesty must rest, namely, that " Cost is the Limit of PRICE. At the danger of some repetition I must again state that this principle stands broadly contrasted with another principle which is now universally recognized throughout the civilized world, theoretically and practically, and which no one has hitherto thought of seriously questioning-namely, that "value is the limit of price," or in other words, that "a thing is worth what it will bring." It is upon this last principle or maxim that all trade is now conducted, except in these instances in which the oppressive operation of the principle is so glaring and repugnant to the moral sense of mankind, that those who carry it out are denounced as rogues and cheats; and thus a sort of conventional limit is placed upon the application of a principle which is equally the principle of every swindling transaction and of what is called legitimate commerce. The discovery has not hitherto been made that it is the principle itself which is essentially vicious, and that in its infinite and all-pervading variety of applications this victous principle is the source of that injustice, inequality of condition, frightful pauperism and wretchedness which char acterise the existing state of our so-called civilization. Still less has the discovery been made that there is another simple principle of traffic which, once understood and applied in practice, will effectually rectify all those monstrous evils and in-troduce into human society the reign of absolute equity in all property relations, while it will tend powerfully to harmonize the social and moral rela-

But what is the use, says some splenatic reformer, of discovering any more principles, if the world can't be induced to alopt them. Very good. But suppose, Sir Grumbler, that along with the discovery of this principle is also discovered the means of foring its adoption by those who oppose and denounce it, and by those who are too thick-headed to understand it, as surely, though somewhat more tardily than by those who cordially approve it; by an appeal to their interests, too direct and power fail to be resisted. All that afters the case. Well, wait a while, then, and I will tell you all about it. In the menwhile let me explain the principle itself. I can't for the life of me say everything at once. We it a little and I will tell you also some of the most interesting stories in the world, about the practical operation of this principle, where it has positively been and is now being tried; but we must first come back to, and understand the principle itself.

"Cost is the Limit of Price," the true principle. "VALUE THE LIMIT OF Price," the false principle. What then is cost, and what is raine. Cost is the trouble or pain or labor which the performance of son actor the convergement of any ob-But what is the use, says some splenatic reform-

principle. What then is cost, and what is raille. Cost is the trouble or pain or labor which the performance of any act or the proparament of any object or thing has caused to the person who possesses it. Value is the benefit which an act or an object confers upon the person to whose use it is appro-

To illustrate: Suppose I am a wheelright in a mall village and the only one of my trade. You are traveling with certain valuables in your carriage, which breaks down opposite my shop. It will take an hour of my time to mend the carriage. You can get no other means of couveyance, and the loss to you, if you fail to arrive at the neighboring form; in easier, the sailing of a cartain yease. town in season for the sailing of a certain vesse will be five hundred dollars, which fact you men-tion to me, in good faith, in order to quicken my exertions. I give one hour of my work and mend the carriage. What am I in equity entitled to charge—what should be the timit of price upon my

labor?
Let us apply the different measures and see how they will operate. If value is the limit of price, then the price of the boar slabor should be \$500. That is the equivalent of the value of the labor to you. If cost is the limit of price, then you should pay me a sun-no matter what, at present, say 25 cents—which should be an equivalent of the hour's labor to me, without the slightest reference

being had to the degree of benefit which that labor his bestowed on you.

This illustration is good only for the purpose of showing in a general way what is meant by labor and what is meant by cost, and must be taken for softing more than that. We will come by and by to the more exact measurement of cost and to the

nature and measurement of equivalents.

Assuming the 25 cents to be an equivalent for an hour's labor of an artisan in that particular trade, then according to the "Cost Principle" I should be justified in asking only 25 cents, but according to the "Value Principle," I should be justi-

fed in asking \$500.

The "Value Principle" is, as I have said, the ally recognized principle of unde, throughout the world. "A thing is worth what it will bring in the market." Still if I were to charge you \$500 or a fourth part of that sum, and, taking advantage of forth part of that sum, and, taking advantage of your necessities force you to pay it, every body would denounce me, the poor wheelwright, as an extortioner and a scoundrel. Why? Simply because this is an unusual application of the principle. Wheelwrights don't often have a chance to make such a "speculation," and therefore it is not according to the "established usages of trade". Hence its manifest injustice specks the common sense of right. Meanwhile you, a wealthy morehant, are dady rolling up an enormous fortune by doing business upon the same principle which you condemn in the wheel wright, and nobody finds fault. At every scarcity in the market you immediately raise the price of every article you hold. It is your business to take advantage of the necessities of those with whom you deal, by selling to them according to the raise and not according to the cost to you. You go further. You by every means in your power create those necessities, by bying up particular articles and holding them out of the market until the demand becomes pressing, by circulating faise reports of short crops, and other similar tricks known to the trade. This is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is to the market until the demand to the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is the same in principle as if the wheelwright is an exte other similar tricks known to the trade. This is the same in principle as if the wheelwright had first dog the rut in which your carriage upset and

then charged you the \$500.

But you exclaim, why should I sell at cost?—

How am I to live as a merchant without profits— Never you mind. That is not the particular question now up. Perhaps the world has no particular use for you as a merchant. We will take care of all that by and by. Just now all that we are doing

is trying to get to understand two different princi-ples. Hold still a bit and let us see what there is

is trying to get to understand two different principles. Hold still a bit and let us see what there is in them. Perhaps you don't yet quite understand what is meant by cost. We shall want some merchants after all, and will pay them just what they are equitably entitled to. Do you want more?

What then, once more, is cost? Cost is labor, or more strictly the painfulness of labor, and the price of every thing should be according to its cost. That is what I am saying just now at any rate.—But, how is that? I have has a price it is true, but then there is property of all sorts, things, objects, who have a price to. Do you mean to say that the true measure of the price of a side said die or a silver spoon is labor? Yes, that is precisely what I do mean. The only basis of vendible property is labor and the measure of the property is the amount of labor which there is so to speak laid up in the article owned.—The article is the product of labor and is therefore the representative of labor. Price is that which is given either for labor directly, or for property, which is the product of labor—that is, for labor indirectly, and it should therefore be a precise equivalent for that labor. The only proper ground of difference between the price of a side saddle and the price of a house is the difference in the amount of luman labor which has been bestowed upon the one and upon the other. It follows, then, that the mode of arriving at the legitimate price of any ariuman labor which has been bestowed upon the one and upon the other. It follows, then, that the mode of arriving at the legitimate price of any article whatever is to reduce it first to labor. For exemple: If we take a house to pieces, we trace it back to trees growing in the woods, to clay, and sand, and lime, and iron, &c. lying is the earth.—All that makes it a house, and entitles it to a price, as property, is the human labor that there is in it. That house over the way is, then, so many hours of labor at brick making, so many hours of carpenters work, so many of lime burning, so many of iron-work, nail cutting, so many at glass-blowing, so many at healing, so many at planning, dragent so many at bauling, so many at planning, draughting, &c. &c. &c. The whole house is nothing out human labor dried, preserved, laid away.

hunsa labor dried, preserved, laid away.

But you say, is not that assuming something that is not true? Does it not assume that the trees in the wood, the sand, clay, &c belong to nobody, whereas they are really owned, inasmuch as they belong to land which is owned. This leads us to a whole branch of the subject, which I will call "natural wealth," and which needs a distinct discussion.

For the expect.

ral wealth," and which needs a distinct discussion. For the present, I must simply affirm, that there is no legitimate owership of land, except in consideration of and measured by the human labor which is bestowed upon it—land itself being natural wealth, like the sir and water. The case is not therefore, altered by this consideration.

Everthing whatsoever therefore to which a price can be legitimately attached, is reducable to so many hours of human labor. I am aware that this proposition, made so early in the discussion, and before the question of natural wealth is disposed of, is liable to the charge in some respects of legging the question, and the same may be said of posed of, is hable to the charge in some respects of begging the question, and the same may be said of some others of my statements. The lact is, I am more solicitions in the first place to get the ideas into the head of the reader, as ideas, than to prove them as trutts. The proof or demonstration will come fast enough afterward by comparing the results of the true and the false principle. We do not eather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. Beside objections will be dissipated as fast as they are examined. I have great faith in the appetency of the human mind for essential truth when it is discovered and simply laid before it. I think that many of the propositions I shall have occasion to make will prove themselves when stated as that two and two make our, though I do not intend to ewe them at that I am merely inditing a ewspaper article and am not accountable to the sition for the order in which I choose to get out my Assuming then for the time being that labor is

Assuming then for the time being that labor is the sum total of everything to which a price can be legitimately attached, which is true, let us assume for a moment, in order to simplify the first analysis, what is not true, namely, that all labor is equally reguganation painful, or disagreeable, which is, in other words, that one hour of labor costs just as much to the person who performs it as any other hour of labor. It will then be seen that according to the principle. "Cost is THE LIMIT OF PRICE."

We have an exact mathematical means of deter-We have an exact mathematical means of deter mining the equitable price of all labor and or every siece of property or article of commerce whatever. piece of property or article of commerce whatever. More properly speaking we may and shall have the means of doing so. At the present there is no denote knowledge generally diffused and no certain means of obtaining a knowledge of the number of hours of labor which are bestowed upon the production of the various articles of human consumption. By the operation of the cash principle all motive to concest this knowledge will be removed, in ways which will be shown hereafter; the knowledge being desirable will then be freely open to in ways which will be shown hereafter, the know-ledge being desirable will then be freely open to the public. Every article will then carry along with it its own history, and that history will settle its price as accurately as the dial-inger points to the hour.

he hour.

Assuming what has been assumed above, one our of labor is the exact equivalent of another our of labor the world over. Hence, if we know near of labor the world over. Hence, if we know the emount of labor to any article, we know by an undersisting standard upon what terms it should be exchanged for snother article or for labor. We have only to count the hours of labor in each, and to make up the deficit by adding the proper number of hours in some other form. We have therefore got to this, granting the various premises - all of which shell be reexamined hereafter—that was the first time in the world away as a thing. bave for the first time in the world, even as a thing conceived of, a definite, appreciable, mathematical STUBBLIS Againsty-of fair deating, of equity in

we have, however, taken into the premises one We have, however, taken into the premises one element which is confessedly erroneous, namely, the equality of labor in that particular which makes the basis of price—that is in its painfulness or repagnance. Let us now exclude this element, and then we find that we have got on as far as this only. We have a mathematical measure of price, and an undeviating guage of honesty, provided we can device any method of measuring the relative repugnance of different kinds of labor for each individual. Our attention is therefore directed dividual. idual. Our attention is therefore directed de-nitely to that point, and to that point only, in order to discover the means of bringing commercial ex-changes to the standard of scientific accuracy—a discovery which will be the installation of practical Christianity in the piece of that civilized cannibalthat point we will turn our attention in an-

other article.

I repeat that it has not yet been sufficiently
shown that value has nothing whatever to do legitimately with price, and that cost slone is to be taken into the account. Some will complete the taken into the account. Some will complete the argument for themselves; others will require more extended proofs. I am anxious, however, in the first place, to arrive at a conclusion, in order that the reader may see what I am driving at after which, from the idea itself, as a central stand point, we can look backward to induction forward to consequences, and collaterally for flustrations and sequences, and collaterally for illustrations and whateverelse we may chance to find there. s. P. A.

GENERAL NUTICES.

FF Workingmen's State Convention. The Mechanics and Workingmen of the State of New York are most respectfully invited to meet with the undersigned, in Mass Convention a Athany, on Wednesday, October 2, at the City Hall at 10 octobe to transact such business as may present tracif for the consideration of the Convention. JOHN COMMERFORD, New York.

T. C. WITENBERG. | Poughteepsie.

F C WITTENBERS FORE
F PRICE,
F PRICE,
J. C. WASHBURN, Troy
CHARLES E YOUNG, Bullio.
M KING, Herkinsk,
J. NATHAN SAWYER,
J. WILLIAMS J. H. TOSITE,
DAVID REESE, Rochester,
Workingmen State Committee.
Workingmen State Committee.

Notice — All Friends of the Laborers who may desire to conditate to the establishment and progress of the General Working association of Tallors will find use Committee appointed to receive authorities and Hillisobrand's, 170 Feeler-st.

The Committee or year.

Suld 1.*

The Lores' Association.

TAILORS' ASSOCIATION. Members are counted that a special meeting wal be field in Wednesday eventing acquisity, at 8 o'clock, at the correct of Christopher and Hudson ats for the purpose of depting By Laws, and acting on proposed amendments to be Constitution. J STEVENS, Freedom:

Adopting By Assa, the Constitution of Stevens, President.

T. D. MURRAY, Secretary.

T. D. MURRAY, Secretary.

T. D. Moureau, Secretary.

T. D. Moureau, Secretary.

T. D. Moureau, Secretary.

T. D. Moureau, Secretary.

J. F. MINOR, N. G., John Drenna, Secretary.

J. F. MINOR, N. G., John Drenna, Secretary.

JOHN DRENNAN, Secretary

EP Clothing Cutters. The Cutters of New York are required to attend a meeting at John Hope's Hotel, corner front way and Grand-at Wedne sday eventing, Aug 14, at 35 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required, as there will be business of imperiance brough the fore that body.

By order of Fresident. James H. STEVANS.

The Smiths Aroune: There will be held a tracting on Yamanay, at Il o'clock, P M at C. W. Richlers, 56 Fursyth at for the purpose of taking into consideration our minerable situation. All mechanics are in alarm striking for reasonable wages, therefore we will not stand back. Come one and all, hand in hand the power is ours. Our friend and brother Foersch, will sudress the in seting in Englishand German. JOHN MEYER, President and 437

A Most Extraornisary Lear—Or rather extraordinary leaps—were made on Friday evening last, by a screel mare, the property of Mr. Wm. Zimmerman. A lad about 12 years of age, a son of Mr. Edward Hughes, was riding the animal to water, when, being bitten by a dog, she shyed and ran; her first noble performance was leaping over a wagon loaded with manure, which she cleared at a bound, then taking up the road to B stryman's Mines, she turned, ran down the railroad to where a bridge crosses the Wolf Creek; here she paused, gathered her energies, jumped and passed entirely over the bridge, which was not placked, making a clear leap of 27 feet by actual measurement. This clear leap of 27 feet by actual measurement. This feat was performed in the presence of several witnesses and there cannot possibly be any mistake about it. She must have either cleared the bridge, one th ough it, or have lighted on a single plant case than a foot wide; and if she had lighted on this plank the lesp would have been 22 feet. She touched nowhere, however, covering the whole distance of 27 feet. [Potisville Miners' Journal.

WANTS.

W ANTED-Simulions by two respeciable young w med, sisters; one as cook; the other as chaulter mad and waters and inners. Good reference can be given for bloth lest places as to character and capability, they have lived in the above capacities several years. Call at 2 Pearl at 6 r 3 days.

ANTED-Sincilons are wanted for 30 or avery nice American, Scotch, English, and Protestant Iran dressmalers, nones cooks, chambermaids, walters, general workers, &c. All have good characters at ELMORE'S "Select Protestant Employment Agency," 7 Carminest near Bicerkerst.

ANTED-Simanons for a number of excellent girls and children, recently arrived, free from cl and secciations, and willing to work for moderate Application to be made at the office of Communi-Emigration, in the Park. No charges.

WANTED-Simations for chambermelds, coors, girls
for general housework, ac with excellent recommandations, apply as the Employment Agency Office, 80
and 70 Enai Fourteenth-st. near Fourth av. so 91 wis*

ANTED—An active and in elligest person of good address, to act as agent for the an of a valuable Commercial Table. It needs no messes, and will afford profits ble suppoyment to one sched to the business. Apply at 10 Duppess at Brocking, after 17 P. M. and it?

ANTED—A Books of a Rairrad Company. Address box 2507, Post-office, stating qualifications and terms and fills.

WANTED-A man to take charge of a number yard, one fully competent to purchase, assort, &c. for the city hustness. Good references required. None other period apply at the yard, foot West Nineteepth-st. ault he WARTED-A man that inderstands Freich Polaning Aprily to C. WOOD, 5 Gold-st. up states

A YOUNG married Englishman, who has been unward and two years in the States in business on his own account, is induced by family difficulties to seek a situation. He is perfectly conversant with book keeping by double they and with business in general; he writes a direct floot a good band, and would make himself generally useful. References as to respectability would be given which he has no doubt would be highly satisfactory. Address to day, Airbs, at this office.

ARDWARE CLERK.—Want d in an American Lordware store, a young man to not as selection and general clerk. One from the interior of this State, having some knowledge of the business, preferred. Also, an active, a rong boy, who realizes with his parents. Address "Forrester," Post Office.

"Forrester," Post Office.

NOTICE.—On saurday night last a lady called at my store No 65 Columbia at and purchased above, handing me at wenty collar bill and while I was making change abe departed. I suppose she look the bill to be a two dollar one—if she will call abe can have the change by mying for this above the next. [sult 11*] JOHN BURR.

BOY WANTED-In a law office. Must write well and 4 Sc. J. RANKIN, Jr. 57 Wallet INFORMATION WANTED OF ALEXANDER IMCLOUD—He was mate of the bark Alona has December—went from here to Savannah and thence to Liverpoof, where the left. Any information of him will be transfally received by addressing a note to his friend C.R. 137 Allenst New York, in care of W.P. Shiffin. Liverpoof delig papers please copy.

Wor other Wants, see the Ild Page.

BOARDING.

DOARD WANTED—The advertiser wishes to obbasis a parior and hedroom, with board for himself,
wife and servant, in a genteel house, below Warrenest for
which be is willing to may \$14 per week, if on the second
floor. A private family preferred. Asdress L. N. O. this
aut 2 to

D CARD AND ROUMS can be obtained by applica-bluon at 57 Irving-place. The location is very pleasant, the house being in sign of Union Park and convention to cars and stages. Also rooms for single gentlemen, without without breakfast and tea.

DGARDING.—Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommoduled with board, in a desirable celeborhood, between Grand and Chamber at on the west alde of Erondway. Address A. B. Tribune office, and the

DOALD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, two children (seven and four years old) and tures, in a pleasant location, above Bleecker-at. Address "Union," and 3 as

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confictuable, being within a short distance of the ocean.
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OF THE TRIBUNE

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Buy a dress of Lawn at 4 or 3 shillings,

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BAILLIFERE of 319 Regenter. London, and Rue HuisGuille, Paris, bergs to snowmer that he has opened an estabishament as the anove address, for the sale of Frence, Gorman, and English words, in the various departments of
science, (Austinus, Medicine, Geemistry, Natural History,
& c.) a well effected stock of which he now offers to the
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SESSION LAWS FOR 1860.

SESSION LAWS FUR. 1850.

THE Laws of the State of New-York, peased at the A has Session of the Legislature, for sale by the subscribers at their fare Shank and Stationary Etors, 156 Nassautt, opports the City Hall.

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THE SIXTH EXHIBITION of the Massachu-THE SIXTH EXHIBITION of the Massachuents Charitable Mechanic Association, for the encouragement of manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will
be opered at Faneuri and Quincy Halls, in the City of Boston, on Wednesdey, Bept 11, 1250.

The Government of the Association, being vested with
full cowers to make all necessary arrangements for the Exindiation, respectfully invite and solicit the mechanics, manfecturers, artists and inventors, of our country, to offer for
exhibition and premium all works of art calculated to promote the interests of unashind.

Media to fyuld or silver; or honorary diplomas, will be
awarded, as the stricles exhibited may deserve; and the
managers pledge themselves that the strictest impartiality
abail the observed in their distribution.

Atticles for F. semuns should be sont in session to be registered by the Receiving Giera, at Quincy Hall, on or before Samraday, Sept. 7 the.

Persons wishing for more particular information previous
to the 7th of September, or for copies of the circular containing the precise rules and regulation for the exhibition,
will piesse address the Secretary of the Association (post
path), at Boston. By order of the Government,
193 Washwis.

FRED. H. STIMPSON, Sec.7.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, 15 SPRUCE ST. NEAR

patel, at Boston. By order of the Government, 1938 Wasseys FRED. H. STIMPSON, Secty.

**NEW YORK LAUNDRY, 15 SPRUCE ST. NEAR NASSAI — To New Shirt Desiers, Stagist Gentlemen, Families, &c.—This is one of the most perfect and extensive establishments of the kind in this or any other country, it has been e octed at an expense of about four thousand dollars, and combines the following advantages:

1st.—Fersens leaving the city in haste can have their clothes washed and induced to a superior manner in from two to three hours time.

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Clothes lasen and delivered free of extra charge. Ink spots and stains edecmally removed.

All orders left at the Office 15 Spruce-st or sent through the Fenny Fost, will receive prompt attention.

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P. S. Experienced hands are employed to from new shirts.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND—A dividend or three and one half dollars per share on the Capital Sloce of this Company has been declared payable or and after the 15th day of August inst. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-Tork will receive whose stock at the office. No. 2 Hanover-ut, those whose stock is registered in New-Tork will be closed stock at the office. No. 2 Hanover-ut, those whose stock is registered in New-Haven; and those whose stock is registered in New-Haven; and those whose stock is registered in Boston, at the office of Messre J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th, 3 o'clock?

M. to the 15th August inclusive.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS A MAN-A firm, engaged in the Hardware and from enters, in a floorishing city to the West, whathing to re-re, are destrous of disposing of their stock, long other with It the industries and advantages of a seven years' success-

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PAHNESTOCK & CO 69 John-st. N. Y. 2014 36:

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A BUSINESS FOR SALE—The publisher of a Literary Journal of more than tweety years standing, which yields a net income of more than \$3,000—where to dispose of the same. Persons of real responsibility ifor no others will be treated with) may address with their real name, poet paid, D. P. New-York Post-Office, box 2,000.

Urincumbered property in this city or its viciaity would be received in exchange if considered equally sails ab 8.

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Mesers BROUGHAM & CHIPPENDALE, Managore-Farewell Benefit of Mr. Brougham.

Pirat and only appearance of Mr. Colline who will sing Widow Machine. Bold Soldier Boy, and Low Back'd Car.

THIS EVENING, August 14.—Grand Overture by the Corchestra. To be followed by the Extravagants of ESMERALDA AND HER GIPTED GOAT.

Phosbus de Chair an pers. Mr. Brougham.

After which the Favorite Comedictia of HIS LAST LEGS.

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Between the acts of the Opera, a Promenade Musicale, using which the Orchestra will perform Walixes, Polass

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL FREE CONCERTS, STRAUSS'S CELEBRATED BAND, Comprising 16 Performers.

EVERY MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday, from Lis F M. 10 8 F M. Ferriage reduced to four cents.

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Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert at P. M. Afternoon Concert on WEDPENDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing at 5 P.M.

DAYS, commencing at 3 P.M.

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WOUD, Jr. Assistant Manager. Sixty fourth Performance of THE DRUNKARD. Every Evening this week, commencing Monday. As g. 12 the overweiningly popular moral piece of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. Clarks as Edward Middleion. Miss Alexina Fisher as Mary. The Afternoon Performance this week will consist of OUR MARY ANNE. Also, Sobga, Dancer, the Lancashire Bell-Ringers. Among the new carbaithes are a Negro Tarong White: Cueen Adelaide's Carriage, Thinhi, the Fairy Cueen, a Boa Constrictor, &c. Afternoon performances at 5, over ing at 71. Admission 25 cts, children 12 cts, 2012

THE DUNNELBURF ACADADA OF FISH ARTS.—New Faintings recently arrived from Europe, among which is "Germania" by Kneble: a work of Art of the highest class. The exhibition of Faintings by Artists of the above School, has received many saliditions, and remains open at the two rooms over the Hall of the Church of Divine Unity in Erocatway between Spring and Frince ats. from 16 o'clock, A.M. till 10 o'clock, P.M. Admission, 25 cents; Beason Tickets, 50 cents; Catalogues 12; conta.

COAL.

TO COAL DEALERS. The sub cribers would I most respectfully call the attention of designs to their list of Coals councising among others. Red Ash, viz. Spohn and Lewis Veins. White Ash, viz. Black Reath and Tamaqus. Lehigh vix. Hazleton and Sugar Loaf. Red Ash—Nut size, large. White Ash—Nut size, extra

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V 2000 toes of Stove and Nut Coal, of superior qual
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the hest grocery stands in the city, negetier with the stock, incurred and good will of the same, now doing a first rate business. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell. For particulars and terms apply at J. C. WAN DELL: Sapency Office, I Rocavelles from I mill 2 P M or at 197 Seventh at, in the morning or evening. Sulla 7ths. HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN -

minutes' walk of the South Ferry A no e address to J. B. 8 office of this paper, will meet prompt attention WANTED-The whole or a part of a small sized rouse in a plessant location, with Croson water and a bathing room. Address Z. P. this office, sixting terms and location.

that it acres in wood, fement in small fields, well was tered, with an orchard and a variety of fruit; a good forcity property. Apply to D. ROSS, Morrasiowa, N. J. crea the farm one mile west of said village, on Mendham Roed.

CHARLESTON, S. C. TOWNEY, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. The spleodid steam ship OSPREY, J. Dickinson, Commander will sail from the wharf foot of Lombard-as. Philadelphis on Saturnay, August 17th, at 10 o'clock A.M. For freigh or passage spidy at KINSLEY & CO'S Express, I Wail at corner of Bondway, where a plan of the ship may be seen and bertile secured. Freights for this vessel should leave New York on Trursday; price 10 cts per cubic foot For further information refer to will sall from the

E. LITTLEFIELD, KINSLEY & CO. S Express. EMPIRE CITY LINE—THROUGH
TICKETS TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA CHAGRES—The spinnedid stransmin CRESCENT
CITY, Lines mus burden, CHARLES STODDARD, Commander, will leave her dock, Fier No. 2, N.R. for Chagres,
on Monday, Sept 2, as 3 o'clock. Early application is
recessary to secure through tickets. For freight or passage spiny to
all a SeptzDa W

14 Broadway.

EOR CALIFORNIA-DISPATCH LINE FIRST VESSEL-The very fast skilling, new au FIRST VESSEL The very fast stilling, new an interpretable for the property of the stilling and the loading at pler 3, North River. The most comfortable arguments are provided for families, some of which are already engaged. Immediate application will be necessary for passage and balance of cargo.

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advances. Cash advances on merchandise and personal
property of all kinds. J. F. JONES, 56 Annest. 2d floor.

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my15 lawliths Wed*

CROTONAQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. Pub CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.-Public modice is bereby given that petitions have been presented in the Board of Aidermen for a sewer in Thirty-seventh-at from the crows between the Minth and Thirty-seventh-at from the crows between the Minth and Thirty-seventh-at four the representation of the proposed sewer in Thirty-seventh-at the first avenue from "through First avenue to sever in Twenth-at the triver. Also, for a sever as were through Thirty-seventh-at from Tenth-avenue to the builthead at the Eleventh-atva. Also, for a sever in Columbia at from the Beat of the thirty-seventh at the same to the builthead at the Stanton-at severe to win the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in writing to the terion are required to present the same in that a position has been presented in the Board of Assistant Alberton for a sewer in Therith at commencing at a proint about the Beventh w. to connect with the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the third of the third of the third at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the thirdsenth at the proposal sewer in Thirdsenth at the pr

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Bodunda, Park.—TO MASONS.—Scaled proposals indursed proposal for Sewer in Avenue A" will be received
at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department smill Saintday, Aquest 21 at 10 of lock P. M. to baild a sewerin Avenue A
from the sewer in Tweithest to within foliest of Thirteenthat. In length about 198 feet. The plan and specifications of
the sewer and all other information relating thereto can be
obtained on application to the Water Purveyor at this
office.

autil 101 President Croton Aqueduct Department.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received for the space of one days from date, at the City Inspector's Office, No. 10 New City Hall, for the supployment of a steambest and one or more scows, suitable for taking the blood and offs from the slangther houses of our city scatterly beyond its limits.

A W. WHIFE.

City Issuector.

Corporation papers please copy

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL.

Things at Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Tribans.

PRILADELTHIA TRANSFOR AUG 13.

Five gallows looking samps connected with the gang known as "the Schuyladl Rangers," were arrested last night while committing their acceptomed outrages. The most singular part of the whole affair is, that before the Mayor this morning not one of the South Western Night Policemon, who were thought to be cognizant of these fellows doing, and were therefore brought up as witnesses, would not other a word that would tend to

doings, and were therefore brought up as witnesses, would not utter a word that would tend to
convict this lawless gang. Great state of affairs.

This morning, at the corner of Junioer and Lombard sta. a light occurred between three Irishmen,
named George Smith, Henry Dougherty and Geo.

Dougherty. During the affray Smith stabbed
George in the head, wounded Henry dreadfully in
the shoulder, and bit his ear almost off. Whisky
caused it all.

The A.J. West, a beau-liful little schooner of 48
tuns register, cleared from this port to day for Cal-

caused it all.

The A. J. West, a beautiful little schooner of 48 times register, cleared from this port to day for Calcornia. The following is a list of the officers of the small craft, which is about to undertake the long voyage around the Horn.

Lewis Steelman, Master: Charles C Williams, first officer; Old son Collina, second do; John Grawi, physician; Edward Simpson, carpenter; Richard Millwood, boutswain; Janes Smith, salimaker; —, cook and seward.

At the United States Hotel yesterday, among the arrivals were Attorney-General Crittendon; Hon, H. W. Hilhard and family. Hon, J. Collamer and family, and Hon, John A. King, Hon, J. C. Freemont and family, arrived at Jones's Hotel.

The Corros market is heative, and the sales are unimpurant. The upplies of Eloux continue very small. There is some little inquiry for export, and solvio barrels old sick sold at \$5 1719-52, and feet, sold at \$5 179-57, ho sales of Rue flaura have been reported. A sale of 500 barrels Corn Maxa, at \$8, which is an advance of 124 p bol. The supplies of Witter routine limited, and orders are sizedy. Sales of Zue bushels good and prime Red at \$1 1041 14, including some high weight at \$1 20 mashel. Const in dear and applies of which a sale of Sue as a first of the supplies of the wale and demand for Sue as, and holy. There has been a minor essent of the wales at \$1 mashel. Const in dear and some in the weight at \$1 20 mashel. Const in dear and some of the Witter and Sue of Sue as, and bold. The supplies of which reading at Sue only in the sales of Sue as a supplies of the sale denta adost. Cara are rather dull and applies of new are comment in more feely. There has been a minor essent of sue and such cara and remain in barrels.

Sales of Sue flow of the sale denta adost. Cara are rather dull and applies of new are comment in more feely. There has been a minor essent of the sale and some of 13 cent in barrels.

Sales of Sue Sue of Long a Ponn Ba, 115, \$3,000 U \$16, 50, 117; 50 More Ba, 77, \$100 U \$2, \$3,00 U \$6, 50, \$13 No Chamber Ba, \$1

The President has recognized HESEL Van-OT as Belgian Vice-Consul for Baltimore.

The Boltimore Argus says that a journey-man coachmaker of that city has suddenly been ra sed to affinence by becoming heir to property worth \$200,000, left by a deceased relative in Eu-

The Washington Republic says that the numerous friends in this quarter of Orlando Brown, Esq. late Commissioners of Indian Alfairs, will rejoice to learn that he arrived safely at home, and is alive and well, the report of his death to the con-

is alive and well, the report of his death to the contrary notwithstanding.

Thoung in the Cherokee Nation.—On the evening of the 12th alt, in the Cherokee Nation, opposite Fort Smith, Moses Vickory was killed with a hnife by Charles Tikaneesky—both Cherokees. On the morning of the 14th, Columbus Vickory, brother of Moses, was killed in an affray with Richard Biackburn, after a desperate fight, Vickory being (it is said) the aggressor. Biackburn fled, and was pursued by a party of men, but succeeded in making his escape across the river to Fort Smith, though seriously wounded. At last accounts he was in custody of the U.S. Marshal. The testimony, it is said, goes far to show that he need solely in self-defense. Sanderg, one of the party who pursued Blackburn from the Cherokee Nation, was also in custody at Fort Smith, on charge of shooting at him. These tragedies caused great excitement at Fort Smith.

Lake Superior.—The arrivals of Copper at the Sault Ste Marie are very large. Week before last the Chiff mine sent down masses, as follows: One piece 4,470 pounds, 4,696, 4,090, 4,286, 4,390. Every piece weighs two tuns or more. The Minnesota Co. sent down masses as follows: 4,726 lbs, 4,090, 3,400, 2,405. The schooner Spartan passed Detroit lately with 114,090 lbs mass copper. On the 4th inst. the London brought down 103,000 lbs in masses, mostly from the Siscowit mines. masses, mostly from the Siscowit mines.

LORD ELGIN.—The Montreal Courier of Satur-Lond Etais.—The Montreal Courier of Saturday has the following: 'It is rumoved in town to day that some of our most respectable merchants have received advices in their private letters, that Lord Eight is promoted to the Governor-Generalship of India, to be succeeded by Lord Harris as Governor General of the Canadas.'

Russian Law of Marriage.—By a late order of the Russian Government, all marriages are forbidden, except where the parties first obtain the consent of the parish authorities, which must in every case be withheld, unless the persons asking

overy case be withheld, unless the persons asking it are capable at the time of supporting families, and can also furnish a strong probability that such capacity will continue to the end. The increased number of individuals failing a burden on the State during several years past, is the reason given for this edict.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. The Legislature-Political Me

MONTREAL, Thursday, August 5, 1950. The protracted squabble between the Press and the Legislature in this Colony, has withheld the language of the debates from the public, and the facts denuded of rhetorical embellishment are alone chronicled. The origin of the dispute was below contempt, - want of courtesy on the part of a member, a few hasty words, and a large amount of vain and foolish pride on the part of the Assembly, who invoked a precedent almost obsolete in the Imperial Parliament; forced the Press to consult the dictates of honor and self-respect. The popular feeling sustains the Journals in their combined resolution to refrain from reporting Members speeches; and the latter deprived of that aliment which stimulates the mania for speech-making, are

wearied of discoursing to vacancy.

It is said that on the eighth day of this month, the Provincial Parliament will be prorouged, and the Representatives liberated from attendance. The amount of labor performed, measuring it by your standard, has been trifling. No change in the representation or qualifications of Members. The Homestead Exemption measure cast aside, and almost every measure of an enlarged and Hberal character frowned down, and scouted at. That such should be the fruits of our system can cause such should be the fruits of our system can cause no surprise, when it is remembered, that in a House of 84 Members, there are actually at this moment 32 of the number, either directly or indirectly quartered on the public purse. What the consequences would be to the United States, if more than one third of the Members of Congress were office bolders, is palpable to the meanest understanding. With us the farming interest is very inadequately represented: there are not more than two Members of the House, who can be correctly described as Agriculturists on the other hand, Lawyers abound,—some fourteen of the profession being found, who woted down the Homestead Exemption Law. Time will ractify this inequality, for there are unsistakeable evidences gleaming upon the surface of society, that the masses are beginning to think and feel, and action will follow upon reflection. The germ of future progress may be detected in the ministerial circle.

germ of future progress may be acceeding since ministerial circle.

Mr. Merritt, of whom I prognosticated long since in a previous letter, that he would shake himself free from the Cabinet, if Reforms were denied, is about to verify my anticipations. He is a practical man, and a longbeaded one, and be sees the future in its true colors. The discordant opinions enunciated by different members of the Ministry, point to a severance, and the journals, usually styled ministerial, have been shaking in the wind, and steering less steadily than heretofore, as if beating about and examining the horizon.

Robert Baldwin, the reputed Upper Canada leader, acquired years ago the title of "bonest

leader, acquired years ago the title of "bonest Robert"—he has been drawing such heavy drafts upon his accumulated good deeds and reputation, that some of the drafts have been dishonored, and he is proportionably unhappy. He is opulant—his private fortune far surpassing his modest expenditure—hence, as a politician, name and influence are his only objects of ambition, yet thus circum-stanced and influenced, his recently expressed doctrines have weaned from his side "Peter Perry," a resolute and uncompromising liberal. Perry